

(SRI M. P. PATIL)

out of that cultivation. Therefore, as far as small holders in the country are concerned, the only solution for them is co-operative farming. Wherever there are difficulties in the way of small holders, we should resort to that programme and try our best to make that programme successful.

Sir, I would refer to another point in this Bill which would go against the interests of the tenant. Sir, it is provided in this Bill that after the surplus land is taken and it is vested in the Government, the tenant of the land should be made permanent and occupancy rights should be conferred on him and that tenant should pay the price of the land or compensation for the land in 20 instalments. It is also provided that if that tenant fails to pay three or four instalments continuously, then, the occupancy rights would not be given to him and he should be evicted from the land. There is another provision about the lands which are vested in the Government for such reasons, that the Commission will be free to distribute these lands to the non-tenants. Under the circumstances, it will be seen that simply because the tenant is not in a position to purchase the land, he will not continue as tenant, but will be evicted. That will be an injustice and therefore I would suggest that, wherever a tenant is incapable of purchasing the land and pay the instalments, he should not be evicted from the land, but should be continued as a tenant of the Government until he gets the capacity to purchase the land.

SRI S. D. KOTHAVALA.—May I bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Member that this compensation is made payable in 20 instalments and each instalment is equal to the fair-rent and if he fails to pay that rent, can he be continued to be in possession of the land thereafter also? It cannot be.

SRI M. P. PATIL.—I request the Hon'ble Member to consider the provisions of clause 91. There it is provided that the compensation would be 15 times the net annual income. Even assessment is deducted.

SRI S. D. KOTHAVALA.—That is another matter and that refers to ceiling surplus land to be distributed among the landless labour. Even in the case of the tenants on whom occupancy rights will be conferred he will not be eligible to hold the lands if he fails to pay the instalments which are equal to almost the fair-rent. What is the good of continuing the land in his name?

SRI G. VENKATA GOWDA.—Where is it said that if a default is committed in paying instalments, he should be evicted?

SRI M. P. PATIL.—Sir, I am not able to follow the argument. It is mentioned here that if he fails to pay instalments continuously for three or four years, the land should be taken away from him. I am suggesting that if he fails to pay the instalment, he may be continued as tenant of the Government. He should not be evicted.

SRI VEERENDRA PATIL (Chincholi).—Even if he fails to pay compensation, he loses only the right of purchase, but he will continue to be a tenant. It is said so in the Bill.

SRI M. P. PATIL.—If that is the provision I have nothing to say but if the provision is as I have interpreted, I would suggest that the tenant may be continued to be a tenant under the Government without being evicted.

Sir, these are the few remarks which I wanted to make on this Bill and with these remarks, I support the Bill.

(SRI C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY WHO ROARS WAS PERMITTED TO SPEAK.)

SRI C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Then I will go, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER.—I do not like any member threatening me like that. I have my own method, may be that it is not to the liking of Sri Arumugham. I gave him a chance in the morning. He did not turn up. What shall I do?

(SRI C. M. ARUMUGHAM LEFT THE HALL.)

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ರಾಜಾಯ್ಯೆಚ್ಚ್ಯಾ (ಚಿಕ್ಕನಾಯಕನ ಹಳ್ಳಿ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ನಾಲ್ಕು ರೂ ದಿವಸ ಗಳಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಪಕ್ಕಗಳ ನಡವ್ಯರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದ ಭಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ನನಗೆ ಬಹಳ ವ್ಯಾಧಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.